



SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909.

HOUSE COLLAPSED. WOMAN ESCAPING

Home of Mrs. Henry Range Crumbled
In White House Was In
Hospital.

Richmond, Va., July 6, 1909.—With a crash and roar that could be heard two blocks away, the southern wall of the house at 162 North Seventh Street, occupied by J. G. Range, crumbled down into a pile of ruin soon after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, even before the dust had cleared away and workers in the neighborhood were still afraid to go near the tumbled building, Mrs. Range was seen on the swinging end of her bedroom floor, clutching wildly at a bed which threatened momentarily to topple over. Unable to move the bed, she rushed about gathering up clothes and furniture, and crying bitterly because her house had tumbled down about her ears, but never for a moment, it seemed, giving a thought to her own life.

WHOLE LIFE BREAKS AWAY.

Henry Range, a boarder, was in the basement when the crash came. Both he and Mrs. Range escaped unhurt, though fully a third of the house had fallen down. Mr. Range, who had been ill in Memorial Hospital, had been dismissed yesterday morning, but had been forced to return, and was away from home at the time of the accident.

After the fall the whole of half the house was left bare to the sky, and presented an indescribable scene of ruin and confusion. Beds and mattresses, furniture and clothing were mingled with the bricks and mortar, and some of the articles were still pending in midair. The cause of the fall seems to have been the fact that the house which had formerly adjoined on the southern end had been torn down, and that the workmen had approached too close in their excavation and thus undermined the wall. Contract or Pollard has this work in charge. Old houses have been torn down for a quarter of the block to make way for several stores which are to be erected on the corner of Seventh and Franklin Streets.

TOOK DANGEROUS CHANCE.

W. H. Brown, a colored contractor, who has charge of the excavation nearer to the corner noticed yesterday morning that the wall was apt to be undermined at any minute, and at 11 o'clock he warned Mrs. Range that it would be safer for her to move out. But she insisted on staying, and the crash came a few hours later. She became hysterical at the time. She persisted in running about the dangling floors to recover her household effects, notwithstanding the warning of several men and laborers. Two officers tried to persuade her to come out of the building, but she refused, and she helped her to get some of her belongings into a place of safety until it became too dangerous for them to work more. Finally Captain Epps reached the place, and when he asked her to go out she locked her door in his face, saying that she wouldn't move until she was ready. She was finally persuaded to come out, and an officer was set to guard the building and her furniture.

The damage to Mrs. Range's property is estimated at between \$200 and \$500. The damage to the house will amount to nothing, as the owner had already decided to pull it down. It was said that he had been offered \$40,000 for this house and another one higher up on Seventh Street, but had refused.

OBJECT TO NEGRO PRINCIPAL.

School Teachers of 125 Object to the
Assignment of Mr. Bulkeley.

Opposition is said to have developed among the teachers of Public School 125 in Wooster street, between Houston and Bleecker streets, to the transfer to that school by the Board of Education of Principal William L. Bulkeley from Public School 80, at 225 West Forty-first street. Mr. Bulkeley is classified by race as a negro, although it is said that he is nearly white in appearance. He has been a public school principal in New York, for several years and also has had charge of a night school. He is known as a sturdy advocate of industrial training.

Up to two months ago the principal of School 125 was W. J. Henwood. He was transferred to a death of a principal. A male teacher named Fox in the Wooster street school was made acting principal. He did not receive an appointment as

principal and the announcement was made last week that a negro principal had been named. Later it became known that it was merely a transfer. The news circulated rapidly and the teachers got together to talk it over. According to one of them, Mr. Fox told those who were disaffected that they had the right always to apply for a transfer, and it was said that about twenty of them have done so. There are about forty teachers in the school, which is known as a part time school.

Mr. Bulkeley visited the school just before it closed and looked it over. He made it plain that he wanted his school kept in the best sanitary condition and he expressed a feeling of good will for all of the teachers. The school is on the edge of the wholesale dry goods district and also near the former negro settlement of the lower West Side, but it is said that there are less than fifty negro children in the school. Most of the pupils are of Italian parentage.

Mr. Bulkeley sailed for Europe on Wednesday for his annual vacation. —New York Sun.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF

The Nickel Savings Bank, located at Richmond in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia, at the close of business June 23, 1909, made to the State Corporation Commission.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, \$6978.55	
Overdrafts, secured, 750.00	
Other real estate owned, 13540.00	
Furniture and fixtures, 1780.00	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearing, 45.34	
Due from National Banks, 971.14	
Paper currency, 2995.00	
Fractional paper currency, 288.62	
Nickels and cents, 510.00	
Gold coin, 262.00	
Silver coin, 262.00	
Total, \$28121.65	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, \$8800.00	
Surplus fund, 1660.25	
Individual deposits subject to check, 15420.76	
Demand certificates of deposit, 2140.54	
Total, \$28121.65	

I, R. F. Tancil, President, do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the financial condition of the Nickel Savings Bank, located at Richmond, in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia, at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1909, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. F. TANCIL, President.
Correct—Attest:
BENJAMIN SMITH,
R. J. BASS,
WM. H. CAINES,
Directors.

State of Virginia, City of Richmond.
Sworn to and subscribed before me by R. F. Tancil, this 2nd day of July, 1909.

GEO. W. LEWIS, Notary Public.
My commission expires Feb. 13, '10.

Mr. Denny Goes to the Grand Jury.

The case of Mr. W. F. Denny, the colored real estate agent, charged with forging a guardianship certificate was called in the Police Court last Thursday, July 8, and after a thorough examination of the evidence, the accused was sent on to the grand jury. Mr. Denny is represented by H. M. Smith, Jr., Esq., Sol. Cutchins, Esq. and Attorney Hooper.

Old Base Ball Fan Speaks.

The Independent Base Ball Club takes this method of informing all Captains and Managers of ball teams throughout the State that they are ready and willing to issue and accept all challenges under the following conditions: First come, first served; willing to play on percentage basis home or abroad.

It is a custom for the home team to secure the park or grounds, do all the necessary advertising and prepare a comfortable place for the visiting teams' accommodation. Every lover of clean, clip baseball should witness at least one game played by this particular team. The great exhibition game played between the Independents of Richmond and Athletics of Manchester, June 16, 1909 proved to be a record-breaker. Over 6000 visitors and loyal fans saw these two teams struggle for supremacy and resulting in the following score:

Independents — 6 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 2
Athletics — 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 1

The game did more to revive the spirit of our fans than one hundred heretofore played and for this reason they are demanding support from our colored people so they can continue to have a team the community will not be ashamed. Let us strive not only to make the game a financial success but a source of pleasure to those who participate in them.

Squabbling, threatening the umpire, fans rushing on the diamond during the game is a few of a hundred embarrassing features that characterize the majority of our pendent team is not only joining to all the credit the public and they deserve upon them as ball players but want to set an example on or off the diamond which will be credible to the whole race as a ball team.

Address all communications to C. D. Griffin, 224 S. Second St., Richmond, Va.

BOB.

—Subscribe to The PLANET.

HORTICULTURE

RABBIT AS AN ORCHARD PEST

Because of Their Great Abundance
Little Animals Destroy Much
Grain and Vegetable Matter.

The American farmer encounters many obstacles in the practice of his calling. In addition to innumerable insect enemies and plant diseases which assail his crops at every stage of growth, he has to contend against great numbers of destructive rodents. Pocket gophers, woodchucks, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, rats, mice and rabbits levy a heavy toll upon the products of field, garden and orchard. No annual losses due to rodent pests in the United States are available, but as early as 1861 a writer in the American Agriculturist estimated that rats alone caused losses of \$10,000,000 a year in the country.

Because of their wide distribution and great abundance, rabbits hold a prominent place among rodent pests.



Apple Tree Injured by Rabbits.

They are larger than rats and mice, and almost as prolific, and under some circumstances inflict upon crops and trees damages greater even than those caused by field mice.

Rabbits feed upon nearly all growing crops, but the damage to small grains is usually so slight as to pass unnoticed. Wheat and rye afford abundant pasture for rabbits during open winters, and this without apparent effect upon the yield of grain. Rabbits eat very little mature grain, except corn in winter, and this is but seldom damaged as long as green herbage can be obtained.

Clover and alfalfa are favorite foods with all our rabbits, and these crops are badly damaged by them. In the west alfalfa is the principal forage crop over considerable areas, growing often amid arid surroundings. It is green throughout the greater part of the year, and thus furnishes a rich succulent and attractive food for the cottontail and jack rabbits. Where an alfalfa patch is isolated, like a small oasis in a desert, rabbits sometimes keep it pastured down, so that little if any forage can be cut. Besides eating the plants the animals keep well worn paths beaten through the fields.

On open western ranges, ordinarily, the rich native grasses, though often of sparse growth, furnish ample food for rabbits, and when the animals are numerous the amount of pasturage available for stock is considerably reduced. In the west and southwest the rabbits are destructive to watermelons and cantaloupes, eating the young plants as well as the fruit.

Rabbits are fond of nearly all garden vegetables, but are particularly partial to peas and cabbages, eating the plants at all stages of growth, especially when small. They often invade market gardens and truck



Apple Tree Injured by Mice.

patches near towns and do much damage. Formerly, when there were few restrictions on the hunting of rabbits, boys and dogs usually kept down the numbers of the animals so that they interfered but little with market gardening. With the very short open season for rabbit shooting now provided in some states and a constantly growing tendency everywhere to "post" lands against trespassers, damages by the animals have become more serious.

Plant Some Millet.

Millet should be sown before July 1. One of the most serious mistakes in the raising of millet is to allow it to get too ripe.

YOUR OWN PEACH ORCHARD.

A Possibility Nearly Everywhere if
Soil Needs of Trees Are
Studied.

There are scores of communities in which half of the residents grow their own peaches, and the other half buy or lament the fact that they can't grow peaches.

Peaches are in a way fitful, yet the chances are that many of those who bewail their location might have as many as their neighbors by exercising a little care.

The majority of the little orchards are natural fruit. Whether it pays to depend upon this with budded trees now so cheap is a question worth considering; but it certainly pays much better than to do without fruit. It was once thought that only sandy soil would grow peaches. They have succeeded nicely on stiff clay if well enriched and cultivated. A sandy or clayey loam is preferable, and must not be too highly fertilized, as the peach is naturally a quick-growing tree.

A hillside, naturally well drained, is a favored location for peach trees. The frost does not strike them so readily as on lower ground. But beware of too sunny exposures, or else the first warm days will coax out the buds, to be blasted by frost.

As peach trees develop and mature rapidly, they are correspondingly short lived, and the owner of a good orchard to-day must plant new trees for a few years hence. It is a constant succession of growth and decay.

No more satisfactory field can be chosen for investigation in a Burbank, and it is along a "peach" which is sure to prove profitable, though no world-renowned variety may be evolved.

If peach growing is an experiment, it is perhaps wise to restrict it mainly to seedlings. Should it prove a success in your orchard, you will want to add some nursery stock, which is, save in some stray instances, of better quality.

For market purposes named fruit only is salable, and the surplus, even though small, will balance up on the sugar used in home consumption. This alone is quite an item.

In selecting nursery trees, choice should be in a measure made according to the time of ripening. A doubtful location a smaller proportion of the very early and very late is preferable.

Choose freestones for the main crop. The yellow-fleshed varieties are the best sellers, and as a rule the best for canning. Early Crawford is one of the best early varieties. Elberta stands high in the list for the main crop.

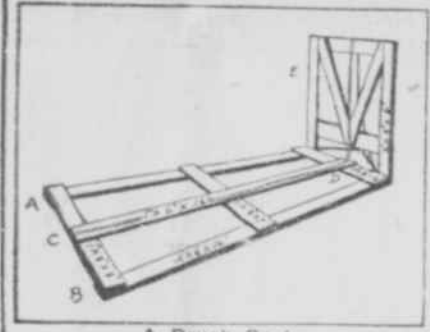
It is easy to put the pits of some choice fruit into a bag and let them freeze, thus helping the germs to break forth, and then plant in some suitable place, a seedling bearing fruit in a very few years.

Seedlings differ from the parent, but as a rule the finer the peach selected for seed the better the quality of the seedling.

FLOAT FOR ORCHARD BRUSH.

Convenient Rack for Removing Rubbish and All Light Material Left by Pruning.

A drag for removing orchard brush or other light material can be made after the design shown in the accompanying illustration. Frames are made of the dimensions indicated in the



A Brush Rack.

cut, and securely fastened together as shown. Another frame, not shown in the cut, similar to E, is hinged to the rear of the base frame at A and B and swings back while the load is being put on the float. A rope which passes from C along the board to D and from thence up to F secures the load after the end piece has been raised. The load can be drawn up the team and when it is desired to unload simply unloose the rope and let down the rear end and drive on.—C. J. Williams.

DON'TS FOR SWEET PEA GROWERS.

Don't have the soil too rich in nitrogen. Your plants will run to vines rather than to flowers.

Don't use too fresh manure. The finer and more broken the better. Spade it in well.

Don't forget to mulch the rows in hot dry weather. This will greatly prolong bloom.

Don't sow sweet peas two seasons in succession in the same place. Results will never be so good. Sow some of the Giant flowering type.

Don't let the plants run to seed. It will soon exhaust your flowers.

Don't be afraid of picking. Daily attention in this respect is necessary to big blossoms and plenty of them.

Don't plant in the shade. If possible the rows should run north and south to get both morning and afternoon sun.

Don't forget to mix plenty of fine manure with soil that is clayey to prevent baking.

Don't water in dribbles. Use enough to soak the soil, then stop watering until the earth begins to look dry.

Different.

"Well, Johnny, I suppose you are going to be an angel some day."

"I'm goin' to be a devil first."

"A wh-a-ut?"

"A devil; me brudder's goin' to git me a job in a print shop."

The "String" System.

"Why do you speak of him as a successful philanthropist?"

"Because he can make a dollar's worth of philanthropy get a hundred dollars' worth of advertising."

So He Would.

"It is reported that Trilke Friganza gurgled when she got \$5,000 damages from an automobile firm."

"A man would have been tempted to gurgles."

Maybe.
Fame is such a betting thing—
Greatness makes a slight stir;
Maybe some day folks will ask
Who the deuce the Wrights were!

Fever and Chills.
"He speaketh of the warmth of his affection," said the sentimental young woman.

"Does he?" responded Miss Cayenne.
"Yes. And then he says I cast a chill over his existence."

"Are you sure it is love he is describing and not malaria?"

Warned.

"John!"

"Well, dear?"

"You are driving me desperate with your proposals of marriage! I declare, if you don't stop asking me to marry you I'll do it!"

A Reason Why.

"It is a shame that pretty young artist doesn't marry. She'll never get along, trying to paint pictures."

"She says she is wedded to her art."

"All the more reason why she should husband her resources."

Long Island Bay Terrace.

Building Lots 100x100 near River head, Long Island, County Seat of Suffolk on Main Line Long Island R. R., Penna. System, Overlooking Great Peconic Bay, in the Village of Flanders, Long Island's Most Exclusive Summer Colony in Millionaire Section of Long Island.

\$225.00 per lot cash or installments \$15.00 down, \$7.00 monthly, 10 per cent. discount for cash.

These Lots are High and Dry and in a Direct Line of the Penna. R. R. Tunnel. Improvements. I Have Just a Few Lots Left. Please Send Money by Register and Oblige.

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Graham's Superior Scalp Food for growing hair on bald heads at bare temples 25cts. per jar. E mail, 30cts.

Graham's Superior Orange Flower Skin Fo' for developing and beautifying the skin, 25cts. a jar. By mail 35cts.

Graham's Superior Velvet Liquid Powder for giving the face a beautiful fair color, 25cts. a bottle. By mail 35cts.

Graham's Vegetable Hair Dye the best on market giving a rich natural color, \$1.00 per bottle. By mail \$1.25.

Mrs. Graham makes a specialty of massaging and beautifying ladies' faces for parties and public gatherings, 35cts.

Mrs. Graham washes the head and puts it in a healthy condition 25cts.

All ladies who attend parties at other social gatherings should have their finger nails manicured as made beautiful, 25cts.

Mrs. Graham's preparations are at sight. Ladies living in other cities and towns can make good money by selling these preparations. Write for terms to Mrs. J. A. Graham, No. 108 E. Leigh St., Richmond, Va.

Straighten Your Hair

DEAR SIR—I have used only one bottle of your pomade and now I would not be without it. It makes my hair soft and straight and easy to comb and also starts a new growth.

Mrs. W. F. WALKER, Sta. 1—Hickman, Tenn.

Ford's Hair Pomade

(Formerly known as Ozonized Ox Marrow.) Fifty years of success has proved its merits. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade makes stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair straight, soft and glossy and easy to comb, and arranges in any style desired consistent with its length.

Removes and prevents dandruff, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off and gives it new life and vigor.

Absolutely harmless—used with splendid results even on the most sensitive children.

Delicately perfumed, its use is a pleasure, as ladies of refinement everywhere declare.

Ford's Hair Pomade has imitators. Don't buy anything else alleged to be "just as good." If you want the best result, buy the best Pomade—it will pay you. Look for this name

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If your druggist cannot supply you with the genuine, we will send you

One bottle regular size for \$1.00
Two bottles for \$1.90
Six bottles for \$5.00

One bottle, small size for 50c
Two bottles for 90c
Six bottles for \$2.50

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Finely Equipped. All Modern Improvements. Restaurant and Cafe. First-Class Meals Served. European Style.

Strangers Can be Accommodated. Write for further information.

L. A. HUGHES, Proprietor.

Low Rates Account Fourth of July.

Via Southern Railway.
Southern Railway announced reduced fare tickets from all points, on sale July 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, limited to return until July 8th, 1909, account Fourth of July. Tickets good on Regular Trains. Excellent Schedules. For full information, fares etc., apply nearest Ticket Agent or write, S. E. BURGESS, D. P. A., 920 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

The Manassas Summer Normal School
for Colored Teachers at Manassas, Va.

Will hold its Second Session from June 28 to July 29, closing in time for the State Examinations which are held July 29, 30 and 31. Manassas at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains is a delightful place to spend four weeks in study and recreation. The faculty is made up of experts from the best schools and colleges, and the course of study embraces the studies required for a first grade certificate.

The tuition fee is \$1.50 and the charge for board is \$10.00 for the session. Applications should be sent to

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The Magic will not burn or injure the hair because the alcohol or gas heater. The Magic heats the hair, is alone, put into the flame of the alcohol or gas heater. The Magic heats the hair, is alone, put into the flame of the alcohol or gas heater. The Magic heats the hair, is alone, put into the flame of the alcohol or gas heater.

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